DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 135 982 CE 009 857

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TITLE	Training Manual: Driver Education. Vocational Strategies for Special Needs Students.
INSTITUTION	Boston State Coll., Mass.
SPONS AGENCY	Massachusetts State Dept. of Education, Boston. Div. of Occupational Education.
BUREAU NO	H-8376
PUB DATE	76
NOTE	50p.; For related documents see CE 009 855-859
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Driver Education; *Handicapped Students; Instructional Materials; Learning Activities; Manuals; Regular Class Placement; Secondary Education; *Skill Development; Traffic Safety; *Vocational Education
IDENTIFIERS	Massachusetts; Massachusetts (Boston)

ABSTRACT

Lessons presented in this manual, developed as part of the vocational strategies project, are designed to provide driver education for mildly handicapped special needs students placed in jobs that require a driver's license. The guide is intended for use in conjunction with a vocational program in automotive mechanics, or integrated into a resource room reading curriculum. Vocabulary words following each section appear in the Massachusetts State drivers' manual and are used on the exam. Material in the manual is presented thematically. Topics covered in the manual include an introduction to driving practice, right of way, passing, turning, speed, signs and a game, stopping, parking, accidents, drinking and driving, other rules, and the road test. (TA)

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TRAINING MANUAL:

DRIVER EDUCATION

VOCATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SPECIAL NEEDS STUDENTS

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BOSTON STATE COLLEGE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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FUNDING SUPPORT:

Massachusetts State Department of Education, Division of Occupational Education

PROJECT:

#H-8376 Part B/Handicapped

Driver education has become one of the most important curricular components in Vocational Strategies programming. As we began to place special needs students in after school jobs in the Spring of 1975, it became clear that having a driver's license was an asset to the student seeking preliminary work experience. Our business task force provided assistance with specific suggestions in job development such as messenger, service station attendant, and delivery worker. However, a driver's license was required for many of these jobs even when driving was not the primary work.

This manual can be used in conjunction with a vocational program in automotive mechanics, or integrated into a resource room reading curriculum. The vocabulary words following each section should be emphasized by the teacher and reviewed carefully because they appear in the actual state drivers' manual and are used on the exam. Rules that are not particularly applicable to city driving are also included for the same reason.

The material in this manual is presented thematically; we have reviewed the current Massachusetts Drivers' License Manual and we have developed from the questions presented a thematic breakdown of driving skills, such as "Right of Way" and "Passing."

It is important that the teacher use the official manual to accompany our guide. Although we have attempted to include all the points made in the official manual, our language is far more simplified than that used in the state's guide. The teacher should read the questions and answers in the official guide to the students since its more formal language will be used on the Learner's Permit Examination.

INTRODUCTION

In our pilot effort at Boston Trade High School, we initially used driver education materials that had been developed for other, similar programs, including curricula from the Salinas Union High School District in California. We soon found that our students needed instruction at a basic non-abstract reading level. Ms. Tommy Peterson, from the Metropolitan Education Center of Boston, worked with our teachers in the design of the initial draft of the material here. Curt Anderson, our editor for the entire series of Vocational Strategies manuals, refined the draft, coordinating the exercises and games with the newly issued Massachusetts Drivers' License Manual.

Many of the students who used this curriculum during its pilot testing are now taking the written Learner's Permit Examination. The learner's permit will allow them to practice driving -- on the open road -- in preparation for the actual road test. We acknowledge the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles for making it possible for some of our students to take the "written" test in an "oral" format. The opportunity to take the Learner's Permit Examination in a "conversational" setting has been very encouraging to our students with learning disabilities, who continue to have difficulty with the written word. The "verbal" examination has been a challenging and rewarding experience for those students who dreaded the written test. Overall, the exercise in studying for the driver's test and the excitement in succeeding, have made our pilot 766 students less isolated from the mainstream, and more "like everbody else."

Doreen V. Blanc
Project Director

DRIVER EDUCATION

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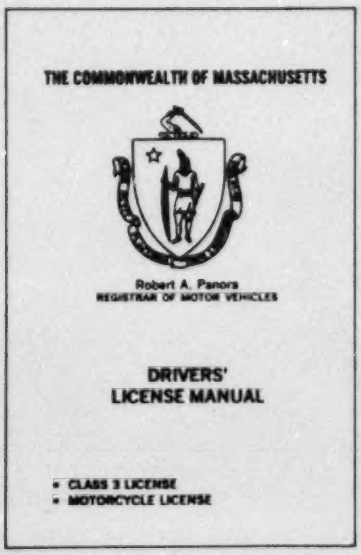


You want to learn to drive. You must be able to get your Learner's Permit and your Driver's or Operator's License. This book will help you. It will also try to help you learn some other things. Going through the book will help you to read better. You will learn new words. The exercises and activities will give you practice in taking tests. Try to picture things in your mind as you read. This will help you to understand more of what you read.

You need to know the rules of the road to get your Learner's Permit and your Operator's License. But just knowing the rules is not enough. You must be prepared to obey them at all times. There are good reasons for all the rules of the road. The rules protect lives. More Americans are killed in traffic accidents than in any other kind of accident. So remember these two things:

1. Learn and always obey the rules of the road.

2. Use common sense and good judgement. Be a patient, courteous driver. If you are not ready to do these two things, you are not ready to drive.

This book explains the rules of the road. You should use it with the Massachusetts Drivers' License Manual. The next section will tell you how to get a Manual and a Learner's Permit. There will be words you don't know at first. Each section will have a list of new words after it. Make sure you know all the words listed. Add other words that are hard for you.

Read as slowly as you need to. Each section will have questions and activities with it. Work at these until you can do them easily.

WHAT YOU MUST LEARN

Your teacher will help you when you need it. But most of what you learn will come from using this book with your Massachusetts Drivers' License Manual.

To you the most important reason for reading this book is to pass your written test and get your Learner's Permit. You can also have fun reading and learning.

Vocabulary

operator's license

common sense

permit

good judgement

patient

courteous

license

vocabulary

GETTING READY TO PRACTICE

Know the rules.

Practice with a licensed driver.

Driving a car for the first time will be a completely new experience. You will be surprised at how moving the steering wheel a little can move the car a lot. Your car can be very hard to handle those first few times. So, the law says that you must know the rules of the road before you can practice driving. You must also have a licensed driver with you when you practice.

Learner's Permit Examination - The Written Test.

To prove you know the rules of the road you have to pass the Learner's Permit Examination. This is also called the written test. How do you do that?

Find the Registry Office.

First, you need to get a Massachusetts Drivers' License Manual from the Registry of Motor Vehicles. The Registry is part of the state government that has to do with vehicles and drivers. People register their cars and trucks with the Registry. You get your Driver's License or your Learner's Permit from the Registry. The Registry has many offices in the state. You pick the one that is closest to where you live. You can find the address in the phone book. After you find the office, ask for a Manual and they will give it to you.

Get a Drivers' Manual

How do you get a Drivers' License Manual and a Learner's Permit?

Where would you go to get The Massachusetts Drivers' License Manual?

Look in the phone book to find the office of the Registry nearest your home:

Registry of Motor Vehicles

Street_____

City_____

Phone Number_____

Study the rules.

You must study the Manual. The rules of the road are not very hard. They all make sense if you think about them. You can use this booklet to make things easier.

Get an application.

Fill out the application truthfully.

When you think you know all the rules of the road very well, you have to apply for a Learner's Permit. Go back to the office of the Registry nearest you and pick up an application. When you get the application, take it home and fill it out. Answer all the questions. There will also be questions about your health. Some people have things wrong with their health that are dangerous for them and other drivers.

Tell the truth when you answer the questions.

Practice filling out the form below:

LEARNERS PERMIT APPLICATION

REGISTRY OF MOTOR VEHICLES
100 Nashua St. Boston, Mass. 02114

To Be Filed at Nearest Registry Office

YOU WILL NOT BE EXAMINED IF YOU ARE LATE

Proof of Birth Date Required

Appointment fee $2.00 to be filed with application

PERMIT NO.

CASH NO.

***REPORT** with this application for examination **AT**

Fee rec'd		rec'd		
Date Exam'd		Examiner		Result
VISION	Right	Left	Both	Result
Without Glasses	20	20	20	
With Glasses	20	20	20	
FIELD				
COLOR TEST	Red	Green	Yellow	Result
Reading test				
Law test				
Restriction				

Applicant must answer every question below in ink: *Clerk*

CHECK ONLY ONE BLOCK (REFER TO DRIVERS' MANUAL FOR CLASS INFORMATION)

CLASS 1 ☐ CLASS 2 ☐ CLASS 3 ☐ MOTORCYCLE ☐

REQUIREMENT: a birth, baptismal or school certificate or other satisfactory evidence of age.

1. Date of birth: month ..... day ..... year .....
2. Place of birth: City or town ..... State .....
3. Height ..... ft. ..... inches. 4. Weight ..... lbs. .....
5. Color of hair ..... 6. Color of eyes ..... 7. Sex .....
8. Have you ever been issued a Learner's Permit in Massachusetts? (answer "yes" or "no") .....
   When? ..... Where? ..... Class .....
9. Have you ever had a license to operate in Massachusetts or any other state? ..... If so, where .....
   Has it ever been suspended or revoked? .....
   If so, why? ..... Has it been restored? .....
10. Has your RIGHT to operate ever been suspended here or in any other state? (answer "yes" or "no") .....
    Has it been restored? .....
11. Have you been a defendant in a criminal action or a juvenile session other than a parking violation in which you were not acquitted? .....
    If so, for what reason? .....

OVER— FOR OTHER IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED —OVER

Learner's permit application. Additional questions to be carefully answered:-

12. Have you any physical disability? ..... If so, what? .....

13. Have you ever been treated for:

A. Any mental disorder? ..... If so, by what institution or doctor? .....

B. Any heart disorder? .....

C. Epilepsy or fainting spells? .....

(If you have answered "yes" to any of the above questions, explain fully using separate sheet of paper if necessary)

14. PRINT Residential address: No. ..... St. ..... City, Town, State, Zip Code

(If non-resident give legal address)

☞ In case the Learner's Permit herein applied for is issued, I hereby irrevocably appoint the Registrar of Motor Vehicles or his successor in office my attorney upon whom process against me may be served as provided in the General Law and agree that process so served, if I am notified of such service as provided therein, shall be of the same legal effect as if served on me personally and that the mailing by the registrar of a copy thereof to me at my last address as appearing on the registrar's records shall be sufficient notice to me of such service. (G. L., Ch. 90).

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for a learner's permit to operate motor vehicles and state that the statements herein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FALSE STATEMENTS ARE PUNISHABLE BY FINE, IMPRISONMENT OR BOTH (Gen. Laws, Ch. 90, Sec. 24)

Signature must be full and legible (Write) .....
First Name Middle Initial Last Name

PRINT Mail address: No. ..... St. ..... City or Town Zip Code
(Not place of employment)

PRINT name here .....

PARENTAL CONSENT To be filled out by the parent, guardian, or person standing in place of parent of the above applicant.

TO THE REGISTRAR: I hereby certify that I am a (Check One) (False statements made under penalties of perjury.)

parent ....., guardian ....., person standing in place of parent ....., of the above named applicant who is less than 18 years of age but not less than 16 years of age, and that my consent is given as required by G. L., Chap. 90, Section 8 that said applicant may be granted a Learner's Permit to operate motor vehicles.

(Write) NAME ..... ADDRESS .....

I hereby certify that I examined the above named applicant and that he did successfully pass the prescribed examination.

FORM E-11A. 75M-4-75-1375-112469 Signature of Examiner ..... Badge # .....

Vocabulary

suspended

revoked

restored

defendant

criminal action

juvenile session

acquitted

physical disability

disorder

parental consent

Send application and $2 to Registry. Get an appointment.

Mail the application you have filled out along with the $2 application fee back to the Office of the Registry. The Registry will send you an appointment slip giving you a day, time, and place to go for your written test. They will also send back your application after they check it.

Be on time for your test. Bring your birth certificate or some other identification.

When you go for your test you must be on time. You must bring your application and some identification, such as a birth certificate, to show you are at least sixteen years old. You will go to a room where other people are taking the same test. Or you can ask your teacher to help you get an oral test instead. An oral test means that you will answer the questions by talking instead of writing. Take as much time for the test as you need. There are 10 questions. You must get at least 8 right. If you pass the test, you will get a short eye test to make sure your vision is good. If everything is all right, you will get your Learner's Permit. Sign the Permit. Then you will be ready to practice driving.

You can get an oral test.

Take your time on the test, and get at least 8 right.

Get an eye test.

Get your Learner's Permit.

Practice driving.

When you practice driving, take your Learner's Permit, and have a licensed driver with you.

Don't forget. The Learner's Permit does not allow you to drive a car alone. When you practice driving, you must be with someone who has a valid Massachusetts driver's license. This person should have been driving for at least one year. This person must be sitting on the seat next to you. You must take your Learner's Permit with you. Also, be sure you have the car registration in the car.

GETTING READY TO PRACTICE

Before you drive, also be sure your seat is in a comfortable position, and that you have a good view in the rear view and side view mirrors. Buckle your seat belt. Release the parking brake.

Vocabulary

practice

steering wheel

register

vehicle

apply

application

fee

appointment

identification

examination

Learner's Permit

vision

valid

comfortable

release

operator

QUESTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

1. Find out which office of the Registry of Motor Vehicles you would go to.

2. Know how to get to that office. Think about which subway or bus you would take. How would you go if you were walking there?

3. What things must you bring with you when you go to take the test for your Learner's Permit?

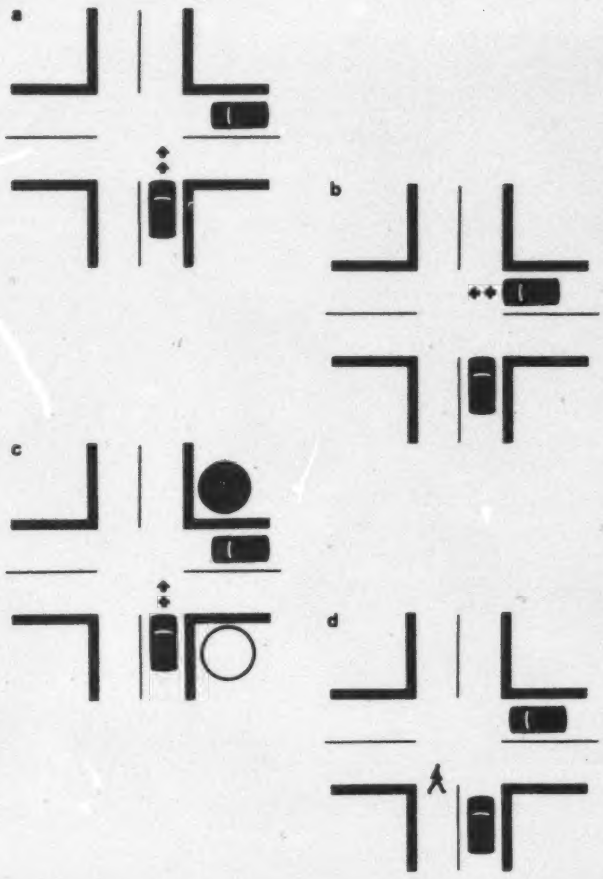
4. How many questions could you get wrong and still pass the written test?

5. What does the Learner's Permit let you do?

6. Why does a licensed driver have to sit next to you while you practice driving?

7. Write down what you do when you get into a car to drive it. Write down the steps in order. Then act out the steps you have written.

RIGHT OF WAY



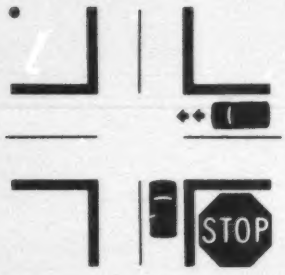
Rules about the right of way help set up a smooth and orderly flow of traffic. A vehicle has the right of way when it has the right to proceed in the way it wants to go. You must not use the right of way unless it is safe.

a.
The car which enters the intersection first has the legal right of way. This means that the car that gets there first may go through, if it is safe.

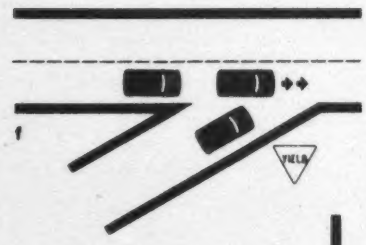
b.
When both cars get to the intersection at the same time, the car on the right has the legal right of way.

c.
Traffic lights regulate the flow of traffic. To regulate means to make a rule about how things go. Traffic lights tell who has the right of way. This means that vehicles with a green light have the right of way. A green arrow means you may proceed in the direction that the arrow points. Vehicles with the red light do not have the right of way.

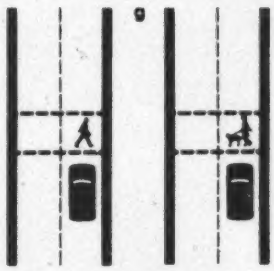
d.
A pedestrian is someone walking. A pedestrian who is in the intersection always has the right of way. You must be ready to slow down or stop when people are walking in the street, even if they are not in the crosswalk. You must stop when the traffic light shows red and yellow at the same time. This means the pedestrian may cross.



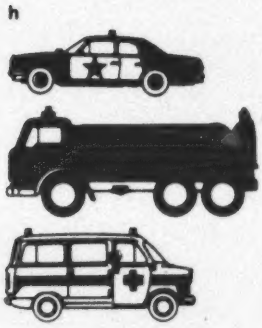
e.
When there is a stop sign at the intersection, you must stop at the stop sign. Then use the correct right of way rule. In a line of cars which have stopped, the first three may go ahead if it is safe to do so. When you have a stop sign, and the other direction of traffic does not, you must wait until the other cars have gone by.



f.
When you approach (come up to) a yield sign at an intersection, you must be ready to stop. You may go ahead if the intersection is safe to enter without interfering with the other traffic.



g.
All pedestrians have the right of way, but you must come to a full stop when approaching a blind person trying to cross a street. Before going on, you must be sure the blind person is out of the street.



h.
Fire engines, police vehicles, and ambulances are emergency vehicles. When these vehicles have their sirens on and lights flashing they have the right of way. You must get out of the way as fast as possible and not slow them down. When you hear a siren you must move as far to the right of the road as you can and stop. You must not go until the emergency vehicle has passed.

i.
You can tell a funeral procession because the cars have their lights on and may have black flags on their antennas. A funeral procession has a special right of way. You must stop and let the cars go in their line until the procession has passed. You must not interrupt it.

j.
Horses and draft animals (animals that do work for people) have the right of way. You should always pass an animal very carefully. You must stop if the animal seems frightened.

Vocabulary

proceed

legal

crosswalk

siren

emergency

funeral

procession

regulate

antenna

interrupt

interfere

draft animal

EXERCISES

Turn to the intersection diagram on page 24. Cut out the figures and signs on page 25. Act out these problems with the intersection diagram:

Juan is driving a Red Pacer. He gets to the intersection just before a blue Ford. The Ford is coming from the right. Which car has the right of way? Why?

Frank drives his red car up to an intersection. He stops at the STOP sign in front of him. A yellow car is approching from his right. The yellow car does not have a STOP sign. Since Frank has already stopped, should he go through the intersection? Should he wait until the yellow car has gone through? Why?

You are driving your car. You hear sirens behind you. What do you do?

Two cars arrive at an intersection at the same time. They both have STOP signs. They both stop. Which one may proceed first? Why?

Lisa is driving and approaches a 4-way STOP. A hearse at the beginning of a funeral procession gets to the intersection first. It stops and goes on through. What does Lisa do next?

Maria gets to an intersection in her car. There are no other cars at the intersection. A pedestrian steps off the curb to cross the street where Maria is driving. What should Maria do? Why?

Act out more situations you might find at an intersection. Use the signs and cars in many different ways. Get your friends to play along.

TRUE OR FALSE?

If a pedestrian steps out into the street in the middle of the block, he has to look out for himself because he is not in a crosswalk.

It is a good idea to honk your horn at blind persons to let them know you are there.

At an intersection with traffic lights, the drivers with green lights always have the right of way.

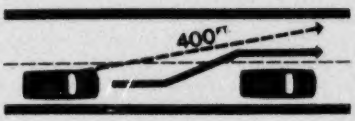
If your car comes to an intersection and there is a yield sign, you must stop whether there is traffic or not.

It is a good idea to honk your horn at a horse on the road. Then get by the horse as fast as you can.

PASSING

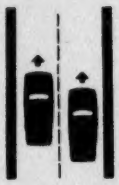
When you pass, you speed up your car and sometimes you go into a lane that could have oncoming traffic. This can be dangerous, so you must pass very carefully. Only pass when it is legal, and when you think it is safe. The rules on passing will help you decide when to pass, but you must also use good judgement.

1



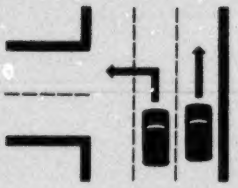
1.
When you pass, you must be able to see at least 400 feet of the lane you have to go into. You must have a clear view of 400 feet. You must be sure there is no oncoming traffic, or that it is very far away. Remember that cars go very fast. This means you need a lot of space.

2



2.
If someone is passing your car, you must stay to the right. You should not get in the way of the car that is passing your car. Maintain your speed, or slow down a little if there is no one behind you. DO NOT SPEED UP. Do not drift to the left.

3.
Make sure the car you are passing is a safe distance away before you get back into the right lane. Remember that the car you are passing is moving fast, and could catch up with you. Give yourself a lot of room.

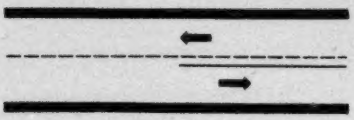


4.
Passing on the right is usually illegal. Passing on the right is only allowed at certain times. You may pass on the right if:

a. You want to go around a car that is making a left turn.

b. You are driving on a one way street.

Even so, you must only pass if there is room for two lanes of traffic.



5.
Never pass on a road divided by a solid line. You may pass if the road is divided by a broken line, but you must watch out for the oncoming traffic.

6.
If there is a broken line in your lane next to the solid line, you may pass. Do not pass if the solid line is in your lane next to the broken line in the other lane. This means you will not be able to see far enough to pass safely.

7.
Never pass at an intersection or at a railroad crossing (on the railroad tracks).

8.
Never pass a school bus which has stopped to let people off or on. Look for the flashing lights on the school bus (the lights are usually red). You must stop even if you are going in the other direction. The only time you do not have to stop for a stopped school bus is when you are on the other side of a <u>divided</u> highway.

9.
Never pass if you see a sign that says: DO NOT PASS.

EXERCISES

Vocabulary

lane

oncoming

good judgement

broken line

maintain

drift

illegal

solid line

1. When is it legal to pass on the right? Show this on the intersection diagram on page 24.

2. How close to the top of a hill must your car be to make passing safe and legal?

a. 100 feet
b. 400 feet
c. 800 feet

Measure out the right distance to see how far it is.

3. When may you pass a stopped school bus?

a. If you don't see any children in danger.

b. After waiting 3 minutes.

c. If you are on the other side of a divided highway.

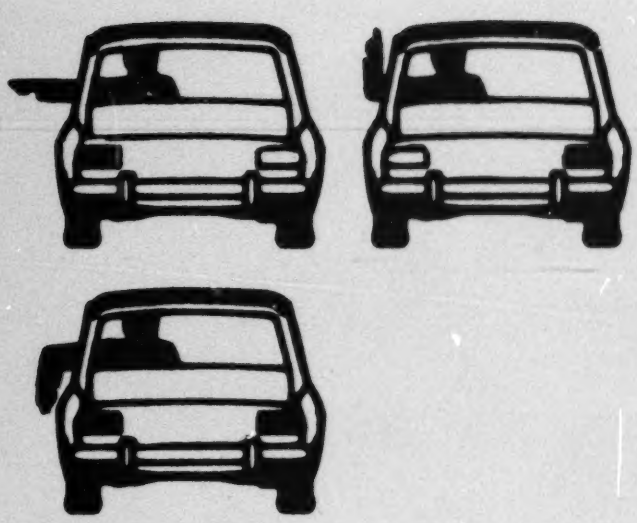
4. In a hallway or outdoors have two students measure out 400 feet so you will know how far ahead you must see before passing.

True or False?

1. You may pass going through an intersection if you have a green light.

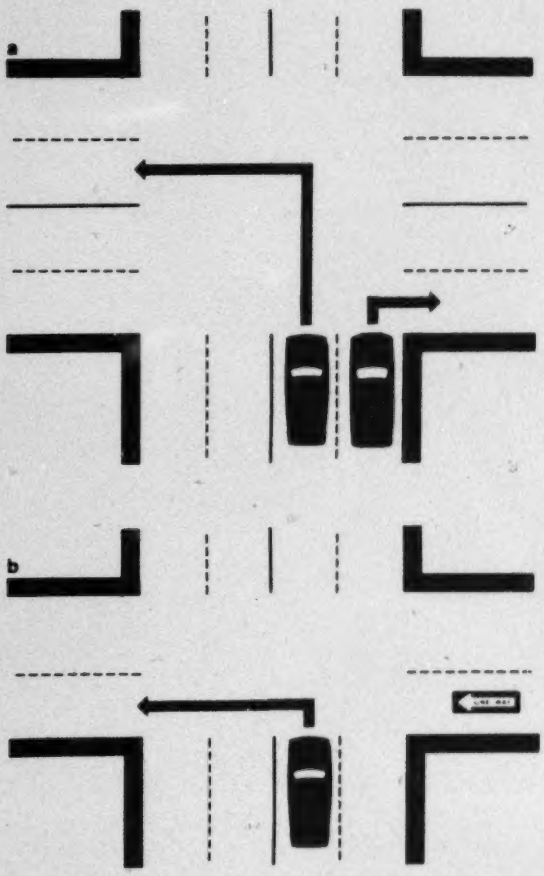
2. It is legal to pass to the right of a car waiting to make a left turn.

3. Solid lines in the road and signs that say "DO NOT PASS" are there just to make us careful. It is all right to pass if it seems safe.



The rules for making turns are simple. You let other drivers know which way you are turning by signaling. You can signal with your hand or with a blinker light. You must always signal if you are stopping or slowing down. You can use your blinker lights to signal, but you must know the hand signals too. Hand signals are easier to see during the day. You need to know the hand signals for the road test.

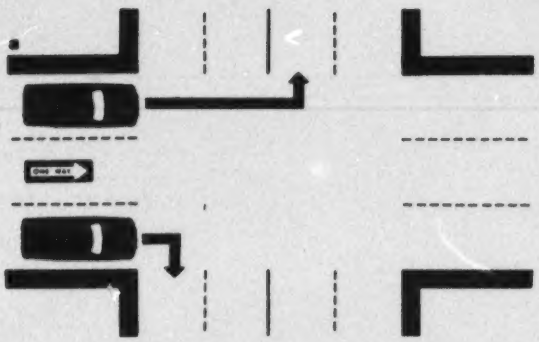
When you make a turn, cover as little distance as you can. Always keep your car in the lane closest to where you want to go. If you will be turning left, drive in the left lane. If you will be turning right, drive in the right lane. Keeping your car in the lane closest to where you want to go positions it for the turn. Turn into the lane nearest to the one you are in. If you are driving in the left lane, and you make a left turn, you will be driving in the left lane on the road you turn onto.

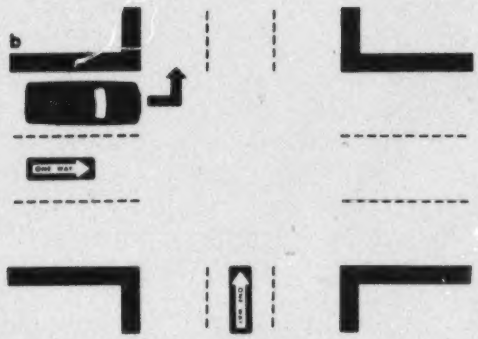


Turns When You Are on a Two Way Street

a. Left turn: Signal. Drive your car to the lane next to the center of the road (the left lane). Then turn, driving into the lane just to the right of the center line. This is the left (or inside) lane on the right hand side of the street.

b. Right turn: Signal. Drive your car to the right lane nearest the curb, and then turn, staying in the right lane of the street that you enter.





Turns When You Are on a One Way Street

a. Left turn: Signal. Position your car in the lane nearest the left hand curb. Turn and drive in the proper lane of the street entered.

b. Right turn: Signal. Position your car in the lane nearest the right curb. Turn and drive in the right hand lane of the street entered.

Vocabulary

signal
position
lane
curb

Exercises

1. Use the intersection diagram on page 24 to show each kind of turn.

2. What lane should I be in if I am trying to make a right hand turn and I am going down a three-lane, one way street?

   a. left lane
   b. right lane
   c. center lane

3. What is the first thing you should do when you want to make a turn?

4. When making a turn, why do you try to cover as little distance as you can?

True or False?

1. The signal for a left turn is a hand stuck straight out through the driver's open window.

2. When you want to turn right, you put your left hand out of the open window and up in the air.

SPEED LAWS

This is the basic speed law for the State of Massachusetts:

> *Speed must, at all times, be reasonable and proper for traffic conditions, use of the roadway, and the safety of the public.*

This means that no matter what speed limit is posted, you must use good judgement and never drive too fast for the conditions of the road. You must always be in control of your car. For example:

> You are driving on a highway. The posted speed limit is 40 m.p.h.(miles per hour). It is raining. Also, the road is slippery in the rain, so you will not have as much control over steering or stopping the car as you usually have. You must slow down to less than 40 m.p.h. even though the sign tells you 40 m.p.h is okay.

The posted speed is the speed the signs tell you. This is the fastest you may ever go on that road. If the sign says the speed limit is 40 m.p.h. you may go 40 m.p.h. when conditions are good. When traffic is heavy or the road is wet, or the weather is bad, you must go slower. The speed limit signs are all in the shape of rectangles and have black printing on a white background.

SPEED LAWS

Sometimes speed limits are not clearly posted. You should drive carefully at all times. Here are some rules to remember that will help you decide how fast you may drive safely.

a. In a thickly settled district driving over 30 miles per hour is an unreasonable speed. A thickly settled district is an area that has stores or houses close together. You must not drive over 30 miles per hour in a thickly settled district.

b. Outside of a thickly settled district in the country or in the suburbs, driving over 40 miles per hour (m.p.h.) is an unreasonable speed.

c. On a divided highway, 55 miles per hour is the fastest you may go unless another speed is posted. A divided highway is a road where a concrete fence separates the two directions of traffic.

d. Never go faster than 20 miles per hour in a School Zone.

You must slow down when:

1. You see a pedestrian.

2. You are approaching a curve or corner or your view is obstructed.

3. You are approaching a railroad crossing.

4. You see a flashing yellow light.

5. You see a flashing blue light.

SPEED LAWS

Vocabulary

proper

public

posted

control

slippery

rectangles

thickly settled

m.p.h.

unreasonable speed

divided highway

Exercises

1. What is the fastest you may drive in a School Zone?

   a. 10 miles per hour

   b. 40 miles per hour

   c. 20 miles per hour

2. You are driving on a highway that is posted at 55 m.p.h. It is a beautiful day. There is little traffic and the road is dry. How fast may you drive safely?

   a. As fast as you want and still feel in control of the car

   b. 55 miles per hour

   c. 50 miles per hour

   d. 40 miles per hour

3. You are driving in an area in an area that is not thickly settled. The highway is not divided. What is the fastest speed you may drive?

   a. 50 miles per hour
   b. 40 miles per hour
   c. 55 miles per hour

4. You are driving on a road that is posted for 50 m.p.h., and it is snowing. How fast may you drive?

   a. 50 miles per hour

   b. As fast as you can, so you can get out of the storm

   c. As fast as is safe and reasonable, probably much slower than 50 m.p.h.

5. What is a thickly settled district?

   a. An area where there is nothing but fields

   b. An area where there are houses built far apart

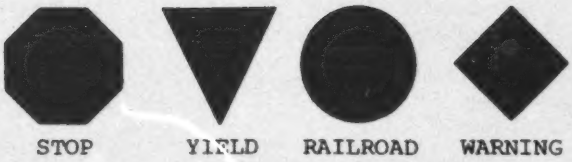
   c. An area where there are both stores and houses built close together

6. What is the fastest speed you may drive in a thickly settled district?

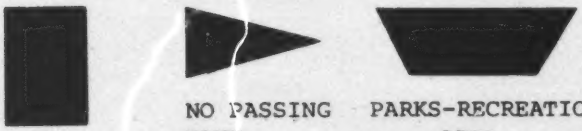
   a. 20 miles per hour
   b. 30 miles per hour
   c. 55 miles per hour

7. You are driving on a divided highway not in a thickly settled district. The road conditions are good. How fast may you drive?

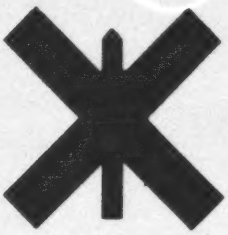
   a. 20 miles per hour
   b. 30 miles per hour
   c. 55 miles per hour



STOP YIELD RAILROAD WARNING



REGULATORY NO PASSING ZONE PARKS-RECREATION AREA



RAILROAD CROSSING

There are many different kinds of signs that you must know when you drive. You will know some of the signs by their shapes. This will help you at night or in bad weather.

Study the shapes of the signs that you see on this page.

Speed signs are a kind of regulatory sign. Regulatory signs tell you the rules for the road you are driving on. They tell you what you may or may not do at a certain intersection or on a certain part of the road. Look at the examples of regulatory signs on this page.

ROAD RULES ROULETTE

Now you are ready to try out what you have learned so far. Here is a driving game that can be played by any number of players.

First, give each player ten points. Use the cutouts on pages 25 and 26. Take one point away each time a player makes a mistake. Let your teacher be the judge. Use the cutouts to act out the following problems worth one point each.

1. Two cars come to STOP signs at an intersection at the same time. Who goes first?

2. Make a left turn from a two way street onto a one way street.

3. Two cars come to an intersection at the same time. One has a red light and the other has a green light. A pedestrian is in a crosswalk. Who may proceed?

4. A school bus is stopped on an undivided street. You are driving on the other side of the street going in the other direction. Your friend is driving behind the school bus. Who must stop?

5. Turn left from a two way street onto a two way street.

6. You want to pass someone on a two way street. When may you pass on the right?

7. A car is proceeding very slowly through an intersection. When may you pass on the left?

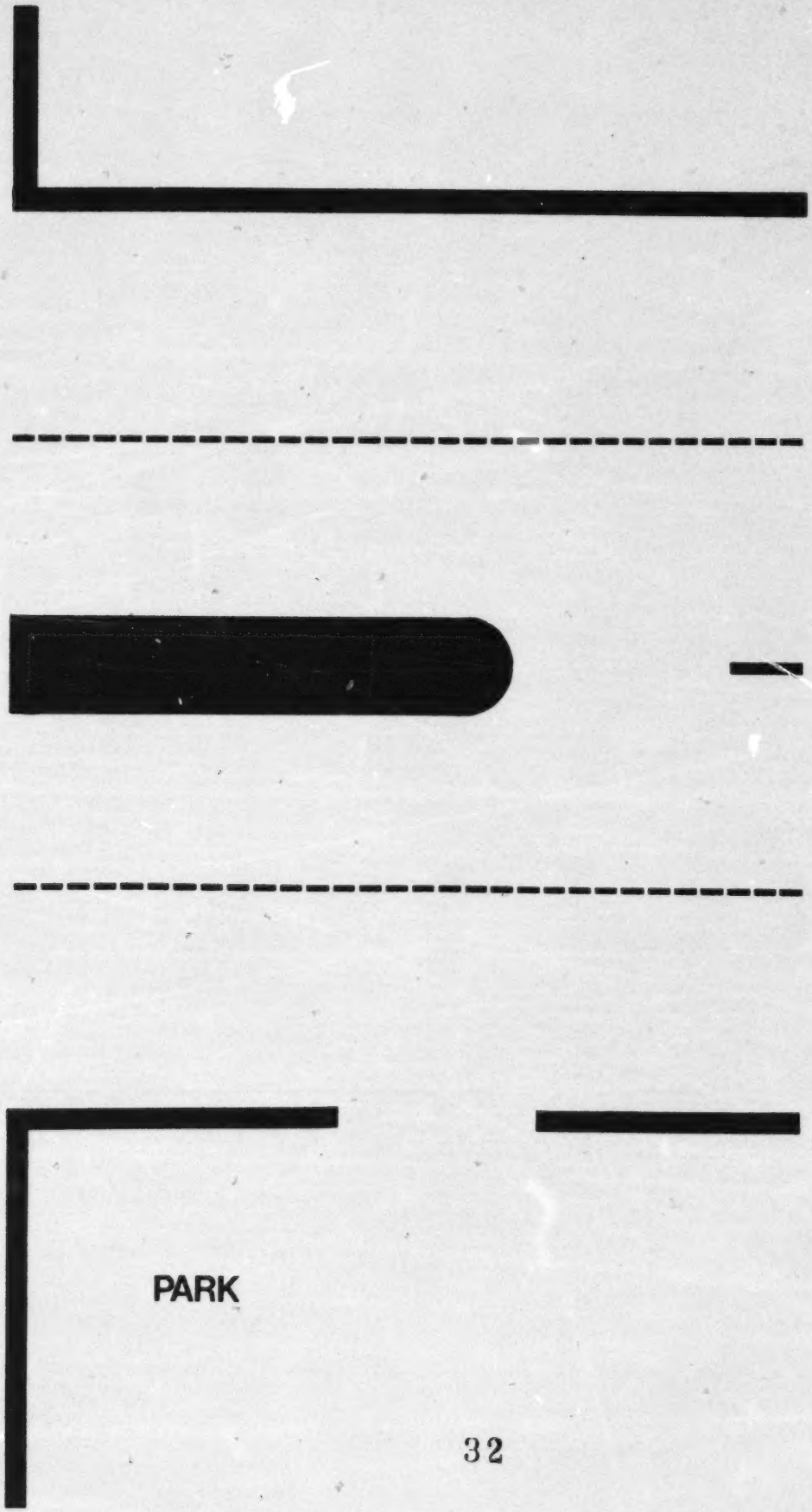
8. Four cars come to an intersection at the same time. One street has YIELD signs for both directions of traffic. The other street has no signs. Who may proceed first?

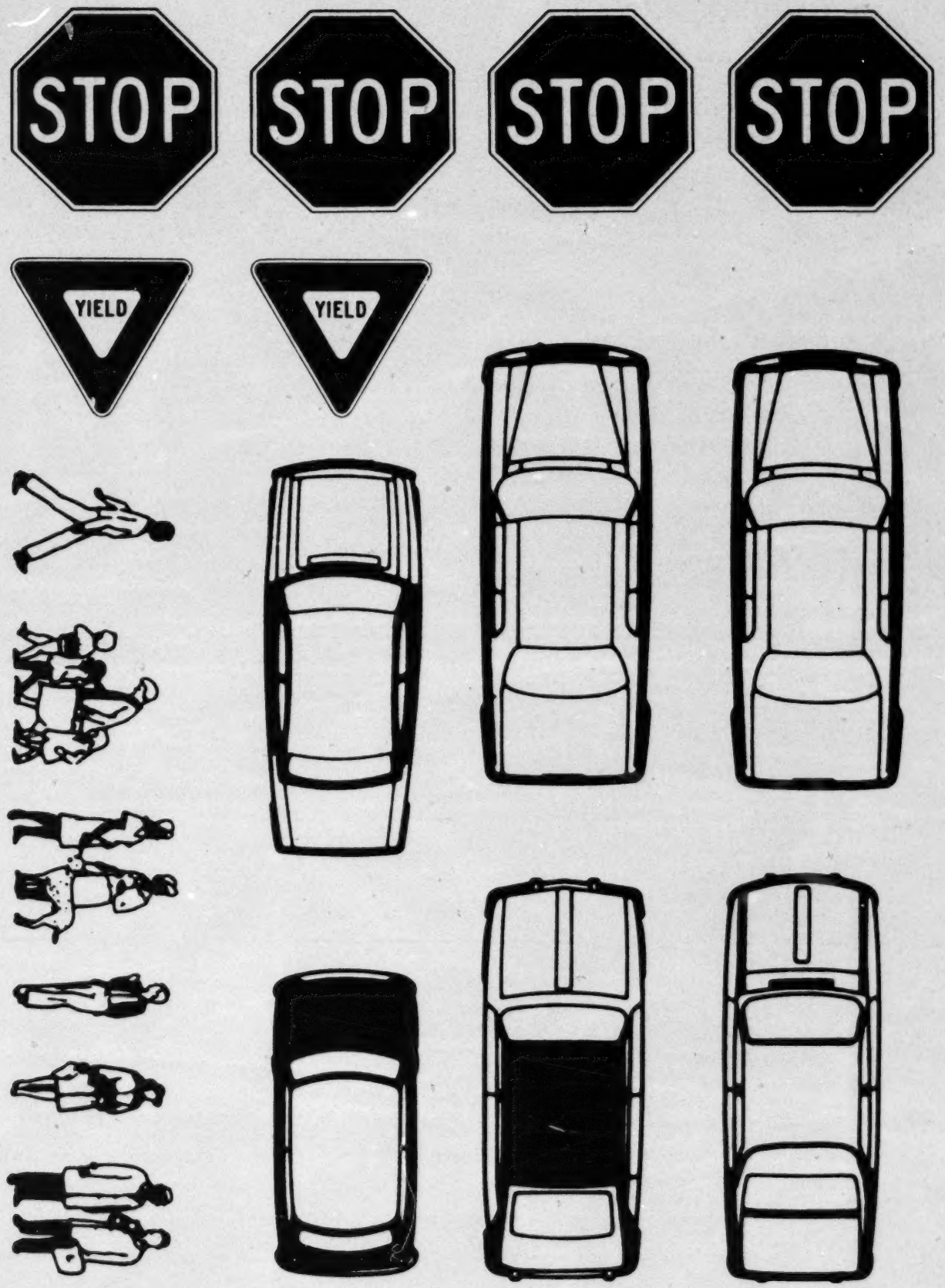
9. In the above situation one of the cars on the street without a YIELD sign is making a left turn. Now who may go first?

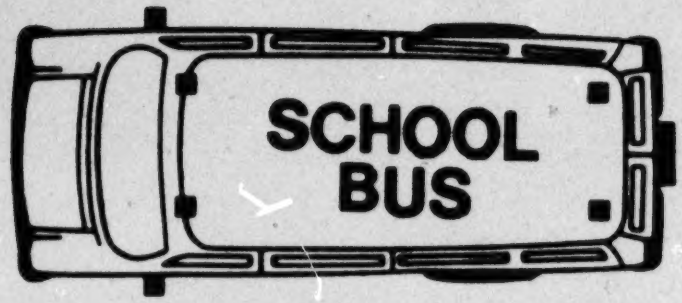
10. You are turning left from a two way street onto a one way street. Suddenly you hear sirens from behind you just as you are in the middle of the intersection. What must you do?

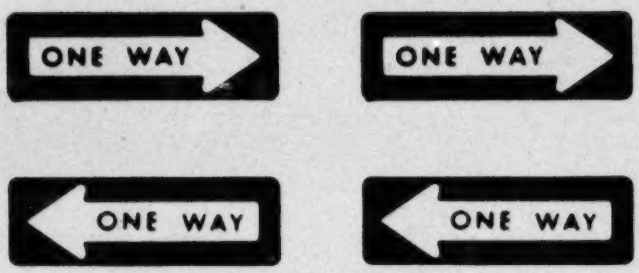
11. Make up your own problems.

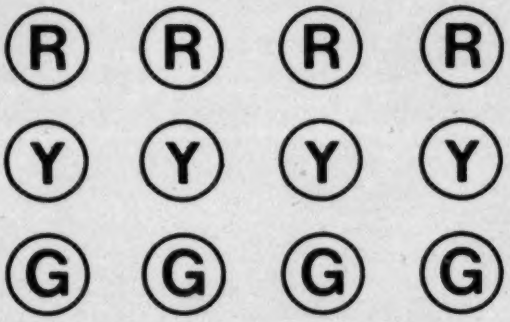
DRIVEWAY
SCHOOL


PARK


STOP
STOP
STOP
STOP
YIELD
YIELD


SCHOOL
BUS


ONE WAY
ONE WAY
ONE WAY
ONE WAY


R
R
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R
Y
Y
Y
Y
G
G
G
G

NO LEFT
TURN
NO RIGHT
TURN
NO U
TURN

DO
NOT
PASS

STOPPING

The rules of the road tell you when you must stop and when you should not stop. They are not hard to understand. It is a good idea to memorize them.

Always Stop

1. When an officer tells you to.
2. For a red traffic light.
3. For a flashing red traffic light.
4. At all "STOP" signs.
5. At all "YIELD" signs when you are going into traffic.
6. Before you cross a sidewalk from a driveway or alley.
7. When approaching a stopped school bus.
8. At a railroad crossing when the lights are flashing red and the gates are down.
9. For a yellow traffic light, if there is no one right behind you. (If the yellow light is flashing, you only need to slow down).
10. When red and yellow lights show together on a traffic signal. This is the signal for pedestrians to cross. Remember to always stop on the "stop line".
11. When you see a blind person crossing the street.

STOPPING

Do Not Stop If You Will Be:

1. On a crosswalk.
2. Blocking a driveway.
3. In an intersection.
4. On a curve where stopping would be hazardous or an obstruction for other traffic.
5. On a hill where you would be obstructing other traffic.
6. In a travel lane of a highway. Pull off the roadway if you have an emergency.

Fires

Never drive over a fire hose, unless the fireman tells you to. Never drive closer than 300 feet behind a fire engine. Never park closer than 800 feet from a fire. If a fireman tells you to park farther away, you must do so.

Vocabulary

memorize

curve

hazardous

obstruction

stop line

travel lane

STOPPING

Questions

1. Name five situations when you must always stop.

2. Name five places where you should never stop.

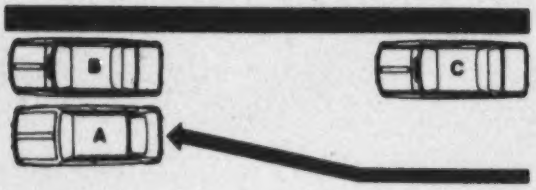
3. True or False: You must stop at a "YIELD" sign even though there is no traffic coming.

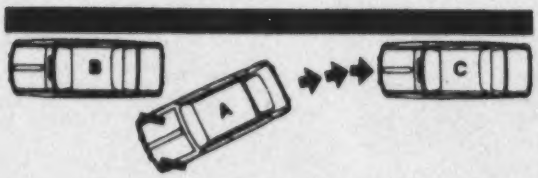
4. Use the intersection game to show five driving situations in which you must stop.

5. Draw a "STOP" sign.

6. Draw a "YIELD" sign.

PARKING





The rules for parking are simple. They make good sense. You must not park a car where it will be in anyone's way.

Do Not Park:

1. In a crosswalk.
2. On a sidewalk.
3. In an intersection.
4. On a roadway that is not in a thickly settled area, such as a highway.
5. More than 12 inches from the curb, except where angle parking is allowed.
6. Within 20 feet of an intersection or alley.
7. Within 10 feet of a hydrant.
8. In front of a driveway.
9. On a state highway. If your car breaks down, park only in the right hand lane or shoulder of the highway.
10. On a posted bus stop.
11. Next to another parked car. This is called double parking and is always illegal.

PARKING

When you park you must be sure that both the right wheels of your car are within 12 inches of the curb. You should get as close to the curb as you can. In some places there are special parking spaces where angle parking is allowed.

After you park,

a. Stop the motor

b. Press down on or pull up the parking brake.

c. Take the key from the ignition.

d. Lock the car doors.

If you want to leave a parking space,

a. Put on your blinker or use a hand signal to show you are leaving.

b. Look to see if there are any cars coming. You must not go until the traffic has passed. You must yield to traffic.

Vocabulary

ignition

double parking

hydrant

angle parking

PARKING

Exercises

Go over the rules for where you must not park. Explain why you must not park in those situations.

How can you tell when you are 12 inches or less away from a curb?

How can you tell when you are 20 feet or less from an alley?

How can you tell when you are 10 feet or less from a hydrant?

True or False?

1. It is not legal to park closer than 10 feet to any alley.

2. It is legal to park 20 feet away from an alley.

3. You may park on the sidewalk outside your house, but not on the sidewalk outside somebody else's house.

4. Never park on the lines of a crosswalk.

5. You may park a yard (36 inches) away from a curb.

6. Double parking is illegal unless you will be back in 10 minutes.

The rules of the road are aimed at preventing accidents. The rules of the road help make traffic move in a safe and orderly way. They also help to make driving safe.

Most accidents happen when you drive too fast or when you are not paying attention to your driving. Most accidents happen on straight, dry roads with no hazards. Accidents often happen in areas where there are no traffic signals.

People are less careful when they are not worried about weather or traffic. A dangerous situation can develop any time, even when the weather is good. Many accidents happen between 4:00 and 8:00 p.m. when it is just beginning to get dark. This is a time when traffic is heavy. Drivers are tired from work. Most drivers are driving a very familiar route at this time of day. Sometimes they do not pay enough attention to their driving.

Liquor is involved in about half of all serious highway accidents. In about two thirds of all accidents which cause death, one driver has been drinking.

Accidents can be avoided in many ways. One way is to make sure all the important parts of your car are working. Here are some more important parts:

Brakes
You must have two brake controls. One is a foot pedal; the other is a parking brake.

A Muffler
This will keep your car from making too much noise.

A Horn
You might have to use your horn for an emergency.

A Lock and Key
You must be sure no one will drive the car without permission.

A Windshield Wiper
This will keep the windshield clear. You may not put any sticker on the windshield except the inspection sticker. You may not hang anything that blocks the windshield.

Lights
You must have two white lights in front and two red lights in back. The red lights must be working as stop lights. You must also have a small white light that shows your number plate.

You must turn on your headlights when you drive at night. Your lights must be on from ½ hour after sunset until ½ hour before sunrise.

When you park, you must turn off your lights. You may leave on the blinker lights on the side of the car away from the curb.

You may use the high beam on your lights when you drive on a dark road. If you see a car 500 feet away coming toward you, you must switch to the low beam, or dim your lights. Otherwise, the other driver will not be able to see. If you use a spotlight to read signs, be sure the spotlight is never shining more than 2 feet above the road or 30 feet from the car.

When you own a car, you must have it inspected twice a year. If all the parts are working well, you will be given an inspection sticker. You must do this once between April 1 and May 15, and again between September 1 and October 15.

When you are going down a very steep hill:

It is better to use low gear than to brake. If you brake, do so very slowly, and just a little.

If you have a standard shift car, move into second or first gear.

If you need to slow down on a slippery road:

Try to avoid skidding.

If you have a standard shift car, slow down and switch to a lower gear; do not throw the clutch out all at once.

If your car begins to skid:

Do not slam on the brakes: this will make you lose control of your car.

Steer in the direction of the skid. If the rear end of your car is skidding to the right, turn your steering wheel to the right.

When you have the car under control, pump your brakes slowly.

Your brakes might get very wet if you drive through a puddle. If they do, step on the brake pedal while you are driving very slowly. Do this many times. This will dry the brakes.

When you are driving on a highway and you have passed the exit you wanted to take, do not back up. You must go on until the next exit.

43

What Do You Do If You Have an Accident?

If you have an accident, pull your car off the road and stop. Always stop, no matter how minor the accident seems.

If anyone is hurt, send for medical assistance at once. Try to make the injured person warm and comfortable; help as much as you can. Do not move the person unless you have had medical training.

Show the other driver your license and car registration.

If the accident is serious, you must fill out an accident report for the Registry of Motor Vehicles and for the police. An accident is serious if a person is injured or killed, or if there is more than $200 worth of damage.

If you damage another car and the owner of the vehicle is not around, leave your name and address in a note. Report the accident to the police. Always do this.

If your car kills or hurts an animal, try to find its owner. If you can't, report the accident to the police or to the humane society. Do not try to help an injured animal yourself. It will be frightened and may hurt you.

Vocabulary

prevent

accidents

hazard

residential

steep

standard shift

low gear

medical assistance

accident report

familiar route

avoid

blinker

inspection

clutch

skid

minor

humane society

injured

Exercises

1. Name two main causes of car accidents.

2. What working parts must your car have?

3. What do you do if your car skids?

4. Jim was in an accident and his friend Sally was injured. She was lying on the ground and seemed to have much pain. A witness to the accident offered to help Jim carry Sally to his car and driver her to a nearby hospital. Is this a good idea? Give reasons for your answer.

5. While driving down a residential street I hit a large boxer dog. The dog is alive but injured. What must I do?

   a. Drive on because the dog will be dangerous.

   b. Try to find the dog's owner, but if I cannot, keep going.

   c. Try to help the dog by taking it to a veterinarian myself.

   d. Try to find the owner, and if I cannot, call the humane society or the police.

6. Lisa was driving in her neighborhood in icy weather. She had an accident which involved her good friend Jim. Jim's car was badly damaged in the front end. Lisa's left rear fender was smashed. They were both glad that no one was hurt. They decided to notify their insurance companies. Jim took his car to the garage and found out that it will take $468 to have it fixed. Must they file a report of the accident with the police?

True or False?

1. It doesn't really matter if a driver speeds away from a minor accident.

2. You must always leave a note on the windshield if you hit a parked car.

3. Most accidents happen very late at night because drivers are tired or have been drinking.

4. Accidents never happen on good roads in good weather.

5. Liquor and drinking are involved in accidents, but the accidents are not usually very serious.

6. Accidents often happen in areas with so little traffic that they do not have traffic lights.

DON'T DRINK AND DRIVE

We all see commercials on television telling us how bad it is to drink and drive. Sometimes we do not think about them. But we need to think about drunk driving seriously. Alcohol is involved in accidents where people are hurt or killed. Besides this, the police must enforce drunk driving laws to protect us.

If an officer stops you for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, you can be fined or sent to jail, or you can lose your license. These serious penalties are good. They try to keep people from driving after drinking. Driving after drinking is not safe.

Massachusetts has an *Implied Consent Law*. This means that every licensed driver in the state has agreed that he will drive soberly. A policeman can ask you to take a breath test if you are arrested for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor. If you will not take the test, your license will be suspended, or taken away, for 90 days.

It is just not smart to drive after you have been drinking. Don't even think about doing it once. Spend money on a taxi or subway or a bus instead. Do not take chances with your life.

Questions

1. If I am caught driving while drinking, what can happen to me?

   a. I can be fined.

   b. I can go to jail.

   c. I can lose my driver's license.

   d. All of the above answers.

2. When is drinking involved in accidents?

   a. In less than half of all accidents.

   b. In most accidents, but not in serious ones.

   c. In not very many accidents, but the ones it is involved in are serious.

   d. In over half of all serious accidents and in two thirds of those accidents where people are killed.

True or False?

1. If I am stopped for drunk driving, a policeman has no right to ask me to take a breath test.

2. I have many drinks often and do not feel any different than when I am sober. It is all right for me to drive when I have had a few drinks.

DON'T DRINK AND DRIVE

Vocabulary

commercials

under the influence

intoxicating liquor

penalty

fined

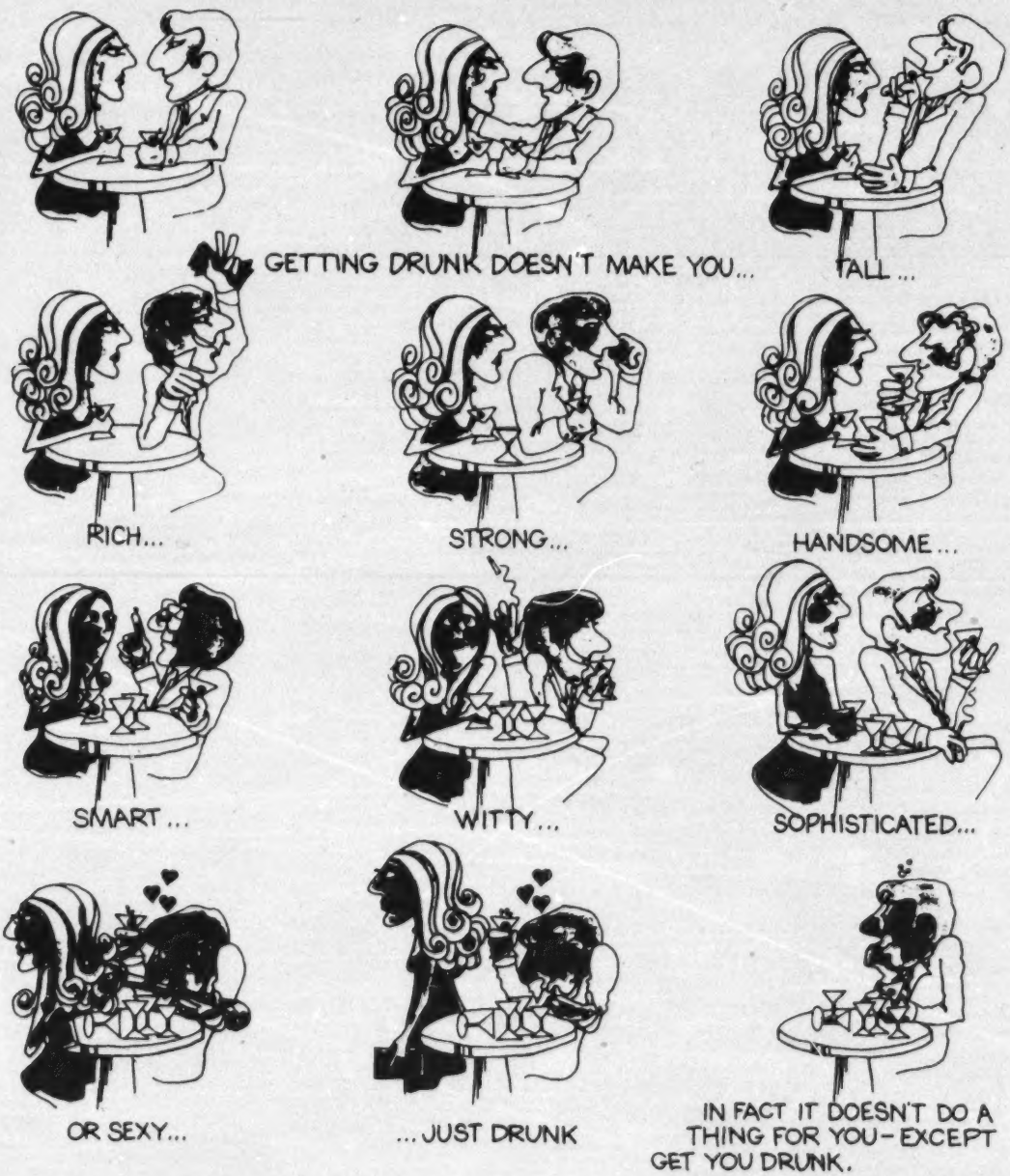
enforce

alcohol

Implied Consent Law

soberly

suspended


GETTING DRUNK DOESN'T MAKE YOU...
TALL...
RICH...
STRONG...
HANDSOME...
SMART...
WITTY...
SOPHISTICATED...
OR SEXY...
...JUST DRUNK
IN FACT IT DOESN'T DO A THING FOR YOU - EXCEPT GET YOU DRUNK.
NIAAA
NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
FOR INFORMATION OR FOR HELP, WRITE: NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR ALCOHOL INFORMATION, BOX 2345, ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20852

When a motor vehicle is sold or transferred, you must get a new registration. If your car is unsafe, you will not be allowed to register it. A car registration is not transferable. You may not drive a car with some other car's registration.

If you sell your car, you must fill out the notice on your registration certificate. You will write in the date of sale and the name and address of the new owner. Then you send the certificate to the Registry.

If you move, you must tell the Registry. You must also write your new address on the back of your license, and at the bottom of your registration certificate.

Besides the regular Operator's License, there is a Junior Operator's License. You can get it if you are under 18 years old. You are not allowed to drive between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m. with a Junior Operator's License unless you have a parent with you.

You may not lend your Operator's License to your friends. If you do, you will be responsible for what your friends do, along with them.

If you own or have borrowed a car:

You must not let anyone under 16 years old drive the car.

You must not let anyone without a license drive the car. This also means anyone whose license has been suspended or revoked.

You must not let anyone driving the car break the driving rules.

You must make sure that nothing is interfering with the driving of the car.

If a registry examiner or police officer asks you to sign your name, you must do so. You must also show your license or registration if asked. A police officer or registry examiner may ask you for your license or registration and number plates if they are suspended or revoked. You must give them up. You may have to pay a fine if you do not.

Never throw any garbage (like empty cans) out your car window. It is illegal. It is also illegal to drop a lighted cigarette or match on a road near a forest or an open field. You can have your license and registration suspended for this.

Vocabulary

registration certificate

transferred

suspended

revoked

interfering

THE ROAD TEST

Now you have learned all the rules about driving. You have passed the Learner's Permit Examination (written test). You have your Learner's Permit. You have practiced driving. Now you must pass the road test to get a driver's license so you may drive alone.

Get an application for an Operator's License from the Registry. Fill out the application and mail or take it back to the Registry with $3. The Registry will check your application and give you an appointment for a road test.

You must be on time for the road test. They will not give you the test if you are late. Go to your road test with a licensed driver who has been driving for at least one year. Be prepared to use hand signals. Go to your road test in a car that does not have bucket seats.

Make sure you take your Learner's Permit and your application. Make sure you have the registration for the car, that the car has a valid inspection sticker, and that the car is working.

Give $10 to the Examiner. The money will be returned to you if your fail the test. If you pass the test, the money will pay for your license. Sign your license. You will have the same license for 4 years.

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